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of the terrible calamity of which he was a witness. It was well that such a record be preserved, for the famine was doubtless the most widespread on record. It affected an area of about 400,000 square miles and 60,000,000 people, or about one-fifth of the entire population. No such complete failure of the rains was ever before recorded in India.

The author summarizes the great famines of India, describes their causes, and tells what is done to prevent them. He then describes the great famine, the new measures of relief that the Government put in force, the disposal of the dead in famine time, the poorhouses, the breaking of stone and other works started by the Government to give employment, and tells of the thousands of waifs, mostly children under twelve years of age, whose parents perished and who "were left a legacy to be fed, clothed and trained."

The book is largely a record of the vivid impressions and descriptions of eye-witnesses who were active in the work of relief. Facts, scenes, and incidents are presented from many of the centres where the distress was most acute. The photographs illustrate and interpret the famine, and the volume may be regarded as a conscientious, if not exhaustive, record of one of the greatest of calamities.

Le Peuplement Italien en Tunisie et en Algérie. Par Gaston

Loth: 503 pp. and 34 Illustrations and Maps. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris, 1905.

The book is an exhaustive study of the rôle of the Italian immigrants in Tunis and Algeria. France has occupied Algeria less than seventy-five years and has been in Tunis scarcely twenty years. The author says that while the French have been the protectors of millions of native Mussulmans, they have seen great numbers of Spaniards settling in Oran and Italians debarking at Tunis and Algiers, drawn thither by the development of regions reputed to be very rich and fertile. These natives of southern Europe surpass the French in their ability to endure the fatigue of daily toil in the North African climate. French immigration has not equalled the hopes of the Government, while thousands of Spaniards and Italians are landing in these countries every year.

Prof. Loth's investigation has been confined to the Italian settlers. He thinks that in Algeria their assimilation with the French colonists will soon be complete. They are living side by side with the French, who are rather in the majority. On the other hand, the Sicilians who have removed to Tunis are the preponderating foreign element, and the few thousands of French there exert over them a less potent influence. The author suggests measures which he believes may ultimately bring about a fusion of interests between the French and Italians of Tunis, such as is now in progress in Algeria.

Across the Great Saint Bernard. By A. R. Sennett. xvi and 555 pp., 11 plates and 159 other illustrations, 4 Appendices and Index. Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., London, 1904. Price, 6s.

The book includes a variety of information about the Alps. The author is a keen observer and a thoughtful guide, and his work will be useful both to the tourist and to those who roam the Alps only in fancy. His description of the hospice of St. Bernard will be especially interesting to Americans, most of whom learned the story of the rescue band of St. Bernard dogs in their school readers. Incidentally the author includes in his book a good deal of physical geography simply written and attractively presented.